## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICEN. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE containing important

an enert in MO NITTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not there reject temmonaristicas, ADVERSISHMENTS conceed every day; advertisement, install the Werkly Herrald, Parilly Hurald, and in the Missish Education of Ethiops.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AGADBNY OF MUSIC, Irving Place,-Italian Opera NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-THE STREET. WALLACK'S THEATRE, 844 Broadway.-RETURNS

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway. - PARCHOS WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- THE WIEARD'S TEN

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-MARRETA-SHIS BOWERY THE TRE, Rowers -- ORLANDO VENDORES

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. Com Nutr-Laving Wester, Ac., at all hours. Swyser. VAUGHAN-JOURNEY TO RECHMOND-Afternoon and Even BRYANTS MINSTREL " Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad AMERICAN MISIC HALL, No. 444 Broadway .- SONGS. NATIONAL THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Canal Street. Songs. Dances, Burgesours, Ac.

GAIFTIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway .- DRAWING PEOPLE - MUSIC HALL, 45 Bowery .- Songs, Dances. PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.

New York, Monday, June 16, 1864,

## Daily Circulation of the New York Herald for Last Week.

Monday, June 9	121.29
Tuesday, June 10	
Wednesday, June 11	120,52
Thursday, June 12	120,04
Friday, June 13	122,44
Saturday, June 14	131,080
Total	737,800
Daily Average125	2,967

This is the largest circulation of any daily journal in the world, and the largest in the history of the newspaper press. It is equal to the aggregate circulation of all the other daily journals in New York.

## THE SITUATION.

The telegraph line through the State of Delaware between Washington and Fortress Monrou was down yesterday, and hence not a word of news from General McClellan reached the capital. It was not thought at the War Department, however, that anything of consequence transpired. despite the threatening aspect which the news of Saturday night might be supposed to give to affairs on the peninsula.

Despatches from Mount Jackson state that everything is quiet in that direction, and that the rebel pickets are five miles in advance of our troops. More detailed accounts of the fight at Port Republic on Monday last are given in our columns to-day, together with the names of the killed and wounded. Our troops fought magnificently, although some of the regiments suffered very severely, particularly the Seventh Indiana, which maintained its position for four hours against a vastly superior force. This regiment left Fredericksburg 800 strong, and came out of the action with only 140 men to answer the roll call. All the Western troops behaved nobly.

After the fight it is understood that Jackson took the road toward Skanardsville, passing through the gap of the Blue Ridge Mountains, in a line for Gordonsville, at which point is railroad communication with Richmond.

General Wool paid a visit to Harper's Ferry yesterday, and found everything in good order there The bridge recently destroyed was nearly completed. The road between Harper's Ferry and Winchester is being rapidly repaired, and it is thought that the government will have it in use in a few days.

Affairs at Memphis are progressing very satisfactorily. Business is being resumed rapidly, and the citizens who deserted it are returning.

By the China, off Cape Race, we learn that the Paris Constitutionnel, of the 7th of June, published an article to show "the impossibility of the South (rebel) being conquered," and maintaining that foreign "mediation alone will succeed in putting an end to a war disastrous alike to the interests of humanity and Europe."

The owner of the British steamer Circassian protests against her capture by the United States, as he asserts she was engaged in a lawful voyage. Steamers running the blockade were insured at Lloyds as low as from thirty to forty guineas.

The Paris Moniteur of the 7th of June notifie the blockade of the Mexican ports of Tampico and Alvarado by the Emperor. A French protectorate for the republic was spoken of.

The Spanish documents relative to the affairs Mexico had been submitted to the Cortes. The impression is reported as unfavorable to General Prim

Our correspondence from London, Paris and Berlin, published to-day, contains a very important resume of the latest aspect of the American war question in England, France and Prussia.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamships Bavaria and China, from South-ampton and Queenstown on the 4th and 8th of June respectively, were boarded off Cape Race last Saturday forenoon, on their way to New York. The China brings a week's later news. She made the passage from Queenstown to Cape Race in five days and seventeen hours. A synopsis of her advices appeared in the HERALD yesterday (Sunday) morning, and the full details, telegraphed from

Newfoundland, are given to-day.

Cotton advanced one-fourth of a penny in Liverpool during the week, and the market closed quiet on the 7th of June. Breadstuffs were dull. Provisions closed heavy on the 7th Instant. Con sols closed in London at 91% a 92 on the 7th of

The Count de Montebello, who has just been apspinted to command the French Army of Occupa-

tion at Rome, is the second son of Marshal Lannes. He has been in the army since 1830, and was made general of division in December, 1855. Colonel Ward, an American, has been created a

Mandarin of China. A letter frem Riga, of May 27, says the flax rade, which constitutes one of the principa hes of exportation of that place, amountng, in fact, to two-fitths, experienced in 1861 a oution of eighteen millions of pounds weight. That reduction, which is especially shown in the quantity taken by England, is principally due to he war in America, by which the sale of Engish linen goods has considerably decreased.

Captain Sartlett, commanding the Rhode Island Battery B, a brother of W. Q. Bartlett, Esq., of this city, who was engaged with Sedgwick's diviuon in the hard fought battle before Richmond on the 31st of May and the 1st of June, in a private letter describes the slaughter of the enemy as terrible. He says the dead rebels in front of our army were piled up in heaps, just as if they had been emptied out of carts. In one place, on a space not larger than one of Sibley's tents. Captain Bartlett counted eleven dead rebels, apparent

ly killed by the explosion of one shell.

The population of New Orleans in 1860 was 168,675, divided as follows:- 
 Whites born in siave States.
 69,858

 Whites born in free States.
 9,495

 Whites born in foreign countries
 64,267

 Not known
 977

 Free colored
 10,689

 Slaves
 13,889
 

Total ......168,675 The inglorious retreat of Beauregard from Corinth has been the means of scattering Gen. Halleck's army over a wide range of country. Generals Buell and Pope are in pursuit of the flying re bels. Gen. W. T. Sherman, with his division, is repairing the bridges on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, between Corinth and Grand Junction, and he will soon have the road clear to Memphis Gen. Wood's division is repairing the bridges on the same road east of Corinth. Gen. Thomas, with his force, is occupying Corinth. Generals McClernand and Lew. Wallace are at Purdy.

The rebel army at Corinth was commanded

Major General G. T. Beauregard, Commander. Major General Leonidas Polk. Major General George B, Crittenden.

Major General Braxton Bragg. Major General B. F. Cheatham.

-Together with sixteen brigadier generals, among whom was John C. Breckinridge. The force of the army was as follows:-

 Infantry, regiments
 79

 Cavalry, regiments
 6

 Cavalry battalion
 1

 Cavalry, companies
 13

 Sappers and Miners, company
 1

 Batteries
 20

When the rebellion broke out, a nephew of the rebel General John B. Magruder, was residing and earning an honest living for his family in Camden, New Jersey. The nephew South, to look after the rights of the secoded States, and is now a soldier under the command of his unale, while his wife and children are support ed by the Poor Commissioners of Camden county. The passage of the law continuing the present State officers of Missouri in power until 1864

shuts out a number of candidates for Governor, among whom were James H. Birch, democrat, and Sample Orr and George W. Miller, Unionists. At the August election nine Congressmen, members of the State Legislature and county officers are to be chosen.

The Union gunboat fleet on James river con sists of the Wachusett, the Galena (which has been repaired), the Monitor, the Maratanza, the Mahaska, the Aroostook, the Port Royal, the Dragon and the Jacob Bell.

The members of the Baltimore City Council have been having a very good time, visiting some of the Western cities. At Pittsburg and Chicago they were received with all the honors. Of the rebel naval fleet in the battle at Mem-

phis, the Sterling Price, the Little Rebel, the Gen. Bragg and the Sumter will all be soon repaired and put into service.

A mass convention of the emancipationists of Missouri will be held in Jefferson City to-day, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State

Col. John Owen, a notorious rebel bushwhacker was taken on his farm in Monroe county, Missouri, on the 7th inst., and in accordance with the orders of Gen. Schofield he was fastened to a stump, and the contents of eight muskets found their way into his body. He begged hard to be treated as a pri-

soner of war. The usual abolition pow-wow, under the perintendance of William Lloyd Garrison, will take place at Farmington, Mass., on the Fourth of

The increase of tolls on the New York canals. from the 1st of May to June 7, over the amount collected last year during the same time is **4296,602.** 

The annual sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association of the New York University, was delivered last evening, at the church corner of Thirty-first street and Madison avenue, by the Rev. Dr. Hague. The reverend gentleman took his text from Hebrews, twelfth chapter and first verse:-"Let us run with patience the race now before us." From this text the learned gentleman preached a very eloquent and instructive dis course, which was principally theological in its

The Central Park and Jones' Wood were thronged with visitors yesterday, the weather after midday being charming enough to tempt even a sick man to leave his domicil. The up-town cars were literally crammed each journey with persons desirous to breathe a little fresh air, and the boats to Jones' Wood had each trip a goodly cargo of pleasure seekers. A fine Sunday is certainly a soon indeed to those who are confined at the desk, the counter or the workshop, and it is pleaeant to see that so many of both sexes know how to appreciate its blessings. A number of invalided and wounded soldiers were yesterday to be met with in both of the above mentioned places, no doubt trying to aid the doctors in their efforts to restore them to health.

The stock market was greatly excited on Saturday, and stocks were all buoyant and higher. Central sold at 96%, and guaranteed Michigan Central and other Western were wanted at an advance of from 16 to 2 per cent. The market closed buoyant. Money was very easy; call loans 3 a 4 per cent. Exchange closed at 116% for the steamer, but afterward bankers refused to sell under 117%. Gold rose to 106%. The deposits for conversion into 5 20 bonds were \$528,000. A full review of the new financial policy of the government will be found

the money article.

The cotton market opened without animation on Safar. lay, with limited sales, which embraced about 200 bales n small lots, at Stc. a 31 140. for middling uplands. At ter the receipt of the foreign news, announcing an advance in Liverpool, holders manifested increased confidence and firmness. The continued upward ter dency in freights depressed the flour market, which again closed at a decline of Sc. per bbl., while sales were moderate. Wheat, for good shipping qualities, was rather firmer, with a fair demand, while the market generally closed quiet and without change of importance in prices. Corn was earler, while the demand was good at the concession, with sales at 40c. a 51c. for new, and at 515c. a 52c. for lower, but more active at the concession, with sales of mess at \$19.80 a \$10.87, the inside figure for check on the day, and prime at \$0 a \$0 1214 Sugara were quiet, while prices were unchanged. The gales were confided to 200 libds. Cubas and 75 boxes. Coffee was steady. The cargo of the Zingarella was sold, comprising 4,500 bags Rio, at about 20 Me. Freights were firmer: wheat, in bulk and bags, was taken for Liverpool at 10d. a 10 %d., and corn do. at

Rates were also firm to London and Glasgow.

The Final Settlement of the Rebellion The Conservative and the Radical Po-

Her. army and navy, and the brilliant victories won by the Union forces in every direction, clearly ind cate that the great work of crushing ou the rebellion will soon be accomplished. The summer months will undoubtedly see the great work of our armies fluished; but it will, without doubt, take a much longer period to settle down, and for the nation to return to its former quiet and peaceful condition. The near approach of the day when our army will achieve its crowning victory has, through the action of officials in Washington, both in the Cabinet and in Congress, in connection with the positions taken by the different newspapers, brought about developments that distinctly exhibit to the country two lines of policy for the final settlement of our national difficulties. One a conservative and the other radical, they are diametrically opposite to each other in every particular.

The conservative policy was marked out by the President at the commencement of the campaign, and clearly defined in his first pro clamation calling for troops, in which he stated to the public that the troops were wanted to put down the insurrection, and " cause the laws to be executed." The policy then enunciated by the President has been adhered to by him through all the great events of the war down to the present time. His modification of the report of Secretary Cameron, and his repudiation of the proclamations of Generals Fremont and Hunter, are among the official evidences that the policy of the President remains unchanged The message of President Lincoln urging upon the border slaveholding States to adopt the system of gradual emancipation with compensation is further proof that he still adheres to this original conservative policy, and is carrying on the war to put down rebellious combinations in several of the States, to enforce the laws and maintain the constitution. Under this plan each State will return to the Union fold with all its rights and interests protected. the same as they were, under the constitution before the rebellion commenced. The other or radical policy originated with Sumner, Wilson. Wade and the abolitionists of the Senate in connection with Lovejoy, Hickman and the extremists of the lower house, and is fully endorsed and pushed forward by Secretary Chase and the radicals of the Cabinet. It con templates blotting out of existence all the local or State governments of the seceded States, and bringing them back as conquered territory, giving to Congress full pewer over their local institutions and interests, the same as it has over original territory before it is admitted as a State. This would prevent the Southern States being represented in Congress for the present, as well as place around their final admission into the family of States such restrictions and regulations in regard to the institution of slavery as Congress might deter. mine, inasmuch as it would give to Congress the power to govern them. Here we have two separate and distinct

modes for the final settlement of the rebellion The conservative policy, as we have already shown, contemplates the restoration of the Union, and bringing back the revolted States with a guarantee for their full protection under the constitution, the same as they had before the rebellion took place; the other to place the rebellious States under the government of Congress as conquered territory. Between the two there is a wide and radical difference The message of the President urging upon the border slaveholding States to adopt, at their own volition, the system of gradual emancipation clearly recognizes the doctrine of State rights, and that each State has full control over the institution of slavery within its own borders, and the power to abolish it at its will. He does not propose to force this upon them, but simply urges its adoption for their own goed, and is therefore fully sistent throughout, and does not in the least interfere with the rights of the Southern States under the constitution. The President is sus. tained in this policy by Secretary Seward and the conservative members of his Cabinet, by most of the generals and the great mass of the people. If they are not overridden by the Jacobins in the Cabinet and Congress, they will bring about, through the active and decisive work of our armies, and the development of the Union sentiment in the South, an end to the rebellion and a final settlement of the whole affair before the end of the year. If, on the other hand, the radicals are successful with their policy, then the last vestige of the Union sen. iment in the South will be crushed out, and the war prolonged for years. The declaration of Jeff. Davis, of twenty years' war, will thus be fully realized, with all its horrors and cost in life and treasure. It is not at all improbable that the people will have to decide between the two plans at the ballot box.

That the President will adhere to the cor servative policy so well maintained thus far. sustained as he is by the statesman-like abilities of Secretary Seward, there is not the shadow of a doubt; but it is yet uncertain whether the radicals have the strength or not in Congress to override the clear and well defined conservative policy which has guided President Lincoln ever since the commencement of the war. If the events of the next two months should show that the radicals have the necessary strength to secure the adoption of their policy, and to override the President and Secretary Seward in this matter. or that there is even a probability of such a re sult, then the two modes of settlement will form the issues in the election of Congressmen at the next election. In that event the people, in casting their votes for representatives in Congress, will be called upon to decide whether they are in favor of the conservative policy o the President, and a speedy settlement of the rebellion, with an immediate return to peace and prosperity, or the policy of the radicals with its long and lingering war and the evils that attend it. The verdict of the people upon an issue of that kind no one can doubt.

DESTRUCTION OF THE COTTON CROP.-We have heard a good deal of the destruction of the cot. ton crop by the rebels at the South; but, as far as any statistics can be gathered, we do not think that the cotton staple has suffered so much after all by the suicidal hands of the rebels It is true that accounts have been received, from time to time, of the immense consuming of cotton in one quarter or another. Large volumes of smoke have been seen at different points within sight of our armies, and the presumption was that it was caused by the burn ing of cotton on the adjacent plantations.

Very little fire, however, often makes a good

deal of smoke, especially when cotton is the material which feeds the flame; but it is a significant fact that the Southern papers-which have made the largest boast they could of the wholesale destruction of the cotton crop-have not been able, when they come to figures, to make the number of bales destroyed up to this time more than 150,000. And as the entire crop numbers four millions of bales, this is but a very small drop in a very large bucket, and really amounts to nothing.

What Will Napoleon Do in Ilia Mexican

In a military nation like France the late defeat of its arms in Mexico must be keenly felt by all classes, and to those who only look at the surface of things the course of Napoleon must appear to be an egregious error, placing him in a dilemma from which it is impossible for him to escape. But to those who look deeper into the springs of action, and who have studied the history and character of Napoleon, there is no blunder and no insurmountable difficulty. On the contrary, the invasion of Mex co is but the means to an end, and the failure is part of his plan to rouse the enthu siasm of the French nation to the point to which he desires to bring it. He well knew that a temporary check to the success of French arms would stir up the popular mind to its most profound depths, and would inflame the martia ardor of the army to such a pitch that it would require tremendous battles and dazzling victories to satisfy it. How easy to direct this resentment to England, as the cause of the disaster, in not adhering to the convention, and deserting France In the critical moment.

The intelligence which we published yes terday of the naval preparations in France on a grand scale shows that a blow is meditated against "perfidious Albion," and that, in all human probability, a struggle will soon commence which will cast into the shade all the wars of the present century. There is no mention made in the French newspapers of these preparations, nor does anything appear to be known of them in England; but there can be little doubt that British statesmen see what is going on in France, though, from policy, they affect to be ignorant of it, for two reasons: first they calculate they will the better put Napoleon off his guard by feigning ignorance of his designs; and, secondly, they do not want to alarm the people, who are already sufficiently prepared for the revolutionary spark which may at any time set them in a blaze. But there is abundant evidence to prove that they are greatly alarmed at those dark shadows which precede the coming events.

The invasion of Mexico is, therefore, a foil, like the invasion of Egypt, half a century ago, to conceal the real destination of the impend ing stroke which is to make or break Napoleon III. There is something very tempting to an ambitious mind, which has the power, in the idea of breaking up an old commercial empire which had so long lorded it over all creation, more particularly as the aristocratic rulers of that empire are the hereditary enemies of France, and, above all, of the family of Bona-

That Louis Napoleon possesses the means in his immense iron-clad fleet of gunboats, and in the enormous army of infantry, artillery and cavalry, which he could transport in a few hours to the Thames and the Mersey, no person can doubt who knows anything of his nava and military resources, and of the immense preparations he has been quietly making for s number of years. He knows his dynasty is not safe till he has thoroughly humbled the pride of England, and he appears to made up his mind to do it. He could effect a landing in various parts of the island; but it is probable that the destination of his troops is Liverpool and London, one of them being the capital, and both the two great commercial cities, containing the chief wealth of the country. He could, in the first place, levy enormous contributions to ransom those cities from the shells of his cumboats, and he could make them the two bases of his operations in the brief campaign which would suffice to overrun the land. Having reduced England to subjection and effected a social and political revolution in her institutions, he could then proceed at his leisure to dispose of Spain, and whatever other Power rendered itself obnexious to him.

It may be supposed that Germany, the ally of England in other days, would assist her in this struggle. But the conquest would be of. feated before there was any time for an alliance. Besides, Napoleon's command of the sea would effectually cut off reinforcements, and the insular position o England, once her greatest strength would now prove her greatest weakness-Lastly, all Germany is like a smoking volcano which may at any moment burst into a flame It is not in a condition, therefore, to content with France. The first attempt of Prussia to interfere would be the signal to wrest from her the provinces of the Rhine. Selfish, proud, insolent England, has not a true friend among the nations of the earth.

But would not the colonies of England still sustain her, though the heart of the empire was smitten? Not if the control of the sea belonged to the conqueror, as it assuredly would. On the contrary, the colonies, which England even now holds by very feeble ties, would then be rent asunder from her forever, and would either establish their independence or be annexed to kindred and neighboring nations; for instance, Canada and the West Indies to the United States. Nor is this the only benefit that would accrue to the American people. The capitalists and great manufacturers of England would desert her shores, and repair to the New World, to make investments by which they would accumulate rapid fortunes, and be free from the hock of revolution, which is chronic in Europe, but in America is the exception to the rule. In Europe the causes continually exist, and it requires every exertion of the wisest statesmen to stave off revolution. Here there is not only no cause for it, but every cause against it; and when the present causeless rebellion is suppressed, as it soon will be, there will be no danger of insurrection or revolution for another century.

We are thus on the eve of vast changes in Europe, produced by the American war; for the French Mexican campaign is the offspring of our civil war, and will beget a war with England, whose results will be of the most tremendous character. As the first American war—the war of the Revolution—led to the French Revolution, war with England and the convulsion of all Europe, so will this last war be the cause of war and revolution all over Europe, beginning with England, which has done so much to kindle the flames of national discord in America, and will now, by a right-

reward of her deeds. In such a contest with France she can expect no aid or even sympathy from the United States, the only Power on earth that could save her from destruction. be bas sown the wind: let her now reap the whirlwind.

NEW YORK MONEY WANTED FOR AN ABOLITION AGITATION IN KENTUCKY .- At all times all sorts of provincial money beggars may be found in this metropolis, and the veriest "confidence man" is often the most successful in pulling the wood over the eyes of our phitanthropic citizens and the spare change out of their pockets. The author of the following circular, however, in coming to this city at this time, to collect money for the purposes of an abolition agitation in Kentucky, is, we apprehend, somewhat out of his latitude, notwithstanding the distinguished names from among our fellow citizens which he has secured to give him a start. The conservative Union reader will judge of the merits of the Kentucky abolitionist's case from his circular in the premises, which is as fellows:-

Kentucky abolitionist's case from his circular in the premises, which is as fellows.—

Physics Holler, No. 30 White Street.

New York, June 9-1562

Respected Str.—in April last several gradienen, some of the city of Lousville, in the State of Kenucky, resolved to spond their labo. Free's and their for many years residents of the city of Lousville, in the State of Kenucky, resolved to spond their labo. Free's and their means to as great an extent as they could possibly abord in the exclusively devoted to adv.-cating the gradual emancipation of the 400,000 shaves of that State, under thee did tons embodied in the message of the Pressions of the 6th last March, and add pted by congress. I nowing how hittle assistance they would receive from citizens of kentucky for such a parpose, but believing that the wealthy friends of freedom in the free States would aid them, those gouldmen appointed the writer (one of their number; to travel in the indide and fastern States, and solient such subscriptions in aid of this purpose as will easible them to disseminate 10,000 copies of the Kontacky Frience weekly for one year among the owners of the 400,000 shaves in kentucky. As a gentium an whose name has been connected with thoral subscriptions for every good work presented to your notice, the writer has been advised to approach you but knowing how diment it is to obtain a personal interview of sufficient duration to enable him to place his bears as in a proper light before yo, he adopts this method of doing 80, in the ervent trust that he does not do so it vaim. In Kentucky this journal is an absolute-necessity as ill morman in upon the readity exists of tree and since labor has hitherto toon persistently and method for the state of the subscription, and they have a despite the feel of the feel of the feel of the present though normal y supporting the views of the administration, the leading deily ournal of the State more tearedly excludes from the degradation of slavery as a dondrison, and called the provides of the administr

surance Comeany, MS Broadway; Simeon Drajec, Faq., No. 36 Fine Street.

Relying upon receiving from you such a response to this appeal as may be, convenient in view or the many calls which he doubts not you are desired to meet, and believing that sea cely any cause you could assist would be more permanently in dable than this, the writer, on behalf of himself and colleagues, in this sell-imposed and at present thankiers task, with sentiments of the most protound respect, begs to remain, your very obedient servant,

Agent and Corresponding Elitor Kenucky Framon.

P. 3.—Your response, addressed to the writer, at No. 80 White street, will meet with ready acknowledgment, and, should it contain your chemic, a receipt for the amount. Please receive with this a copy of the initial number of the Kenucky Framum for your personal inspection and perusal.

Here we have some very interesting admis sions. First, it appears that the people of Kentucky are too slow in this business of abolition; that they are not disposed to subscribe to abolition publications, and that the only way to introduce such reading among them is by gratuitous circulation. Next, it seems that

in Kentucky a gratuitous abolition organ "is an absolute necessity, as all information upon the relative value of free and slave labor has hitherto been persistently and methodically denied to the people," and that the Union papers of Kentucky, while supporting the Union, ignore the discussion of slavery, and advocate "the Union as it was, not the Union regenerated and delivered from the degradation of slavery, as it ought to be, and, as the only means of obtaining permanent peace and prosperity for this nation, it must be." Lastly, it appears that Kentucky will be content to remain a slave State, unless pushed into the work of emancipation by a violent abolition agitation from the free States.

This is the mission of Mr. Brennan to New York-to raise money to get up a violent abolition agitation in Kentucky, as a part of that comprehensive radical abolition scheme of exasperating this war on the part of the government into a bloody and remorseless crusade for the extirpation of slavery throughout the South. Let our free States assist Mr. Breanan and his abolition colaborers in the border slave States, and we may very soon have them boiling over again with all the active elements of rebellion. The city of New York adheres to the Union policy of President Lincoln-the policy of leaving the question of slavery to the several States directly concerned and to the people thereof. We of New York have nothing o do with slavery in Kentucky, and Mr. Brennan has properly no right to come here to beg for money for the purpose of raising an abolition conflagration in Kentucky. Let him retire and wash his dirty finen at home. Our poor soldiers and their widows and orphans call for all the money our citizens in charity can spare. The slaves of Kentucky, meantime, are doing very well, and they can wait, at least to the end of this rebellion, to be turned loose upon

THE TAX TO BE PAID IN EACH STATE .- When we speak of taxing our people to an extent of \$200,000,000 each year, by means of duties imposed on the foreign and domestic articles they use, the sum seems alarm-ingly large. When we look at the taxes in the aggregate it appears that their imposition must be severely felt by every peron in the land. But the impression naturally left by the long lines of figures we have been accustomed for the past few months to regard, n speaking of our national debt, is entirely eroneous. The tax will be, to the surprise of many, scarcely felt by most persons, so evenly will it eventually be distributed over the country. The ocean, vast as it is, is made up of sinde drops of water.

There is one general principle to be kept in mind by those persons who fear that the tax will be oppressive—namely, that what one person is compelled to pay the government another person is compelled to pay him ; that this compensating principle holds good with every change of ownership, until, at last, the actual consumer is to pay the tax. Now to pay these taxes there is plenty of money. In addition to the millions of dollars of specie and bank notes ordinarily in circulation, there are \$150,000,000 of Treasury notes, more valuable than the best of paper, and almost equal in va-

come retribution of Providence, reap the due | lue to gold itself, in the hands of the people The circulating medium of the country is increased by this amount of money. The country is, practically speaking, just so much richer than usual, and the people have just so much more money in their possession with which to cancel their obligations. In consequence of this increased ability to pay, the levy of taxes will be less burdensome than at any other It will be interesting to our readers to notice

the following statements of the amounts which

it is estimated will be required of the inhabitants of the different sections and States. The estimates were made by Senator Simmons, on the supposition that his substitute for the Tax bill would be adopted, and are consequently too large, as, it will be remembered, the bill calculated to raise but about \$110,000,000, whereas his substitute was intended to yield about \$155,000,000. The Senator estimates that in the States of New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut the population reaches 5,746,572, and that the average amount each individual would be required to pay would be \$3 per annum; in Pennsylvania and New Jersey that the population is 3,578,000, and the average tax \$2.25 per annum; in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, the population 1,269,000, and the tax \$1; in Ohio. Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa Minnesota, Kansas, California, Oregon and the Territories, the population 9,535,000, the tax in Ohio \$2 and in the other States and Territories named \$1 per annum; Maryland and the District of Columbia, the tax \$2; in Delaware, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, the population 3,560,000 (of 618,000 of whom no tax could be collected), and the tax \$1 per

It will be seen, therefore, that we of New York, and our neighbors of Massachusetta, Rhode Island and Connecticut, will be required to pay a larger sum per capita than the inhabitants of any other States, and that this sum is not \$3. It is well that the taxes are so arranged; for these States are the richest and most able to pay.

The consumer of manufactured articles, whether they be of cotton, iron, wool or other material, will be required to pay for the article consumed a price larger by three per cent than before the Tax bill went into operation. This tax and that on incomes, from all sources, are the the principal ones levied. A dress of cotton material which heretofore cost \$5 will cost only fifteen cents more when taxes are laid, which addition is so small as to be almost imperceptible. So with other articles in common use. Thus the three dollars to be paid is made up of little driblets, so that when the year is ended the consumer knows not when or how he has paid it. The whole \$110,000,000 will have been raised, however, the credit of the nation sustained, its wars waged and its victories won.

Military Funerale Yesterday.

was presented in the streets of this city yesterday. The funerals of no less than half a dozen officers, who fell nobly on the battle field during recent engage in Virginia, took place and were attended by long train of carriages and mournful processions of persons on foot, performing the last sad testimony of respect to the memory of the departed. LIEUTENANT COLONEL MASSETT, SIXTY-FIRST NEW YORK VOLUNTERS.

Foremost among these funerals was that of Lieutenans Colonel William Carey Massett, Sixty-first regiment New York Volunteers, who received his death wound in the known in the mercantile circles of this city, being the son of B. W. C. Massett, and having been engaged in son of B. W. G. Massett, and having been engaged in the China trade for a considerable period with one of the most extensive firms in this city. He was a graduate of Columbia Co.lego, and only a little over twenty-three years of age at the time of his death. His conducts at Fair Oaks has been mentioned very highly. For three whole hours he handled his regiment with such excellents kill as to hold at bay three rebel regiments. He was struck in the forehead by a rife shot, while in communication with the commander of the Sixty-fourth New York regiment on business connected with the battle, His funeral took piace from St. Thomas' church, corner of Houston street and Broadway, at half-past four o'clock, yesterday afternoon. The edifice was crewded with the relatives, friends and old eleasmates of the youthful officer.

At a special meeting of the Columbia College class of

officer.

At a special meeting of the Columbia College class of 1857, Morgan Brower in the chair, held on the 11th mat, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—Whereas, it hath pleased Almighty God in He wise Providence by a sudden death to remove from the some of his earthly labors our friend and classmate, William Cary Massit, Lieutenant Colonel Sixty-first regiment New York Volunteers; therefore,
Resolved, That as citizens, while we deplore his death we graiefully cherish in our hearts the memory of our late Friend as of one of the noble defenders of his country. Abundoning the pursuits of private life in which his talents and attainments might have secured him as honorable position, he placed himself at that country's and in scenes of difficulty and danger conducted himself with a degree of discretion and courage (ar beyond his years.

years. Resolved, That as classmates, we were proud of his achievements in college days; and now no less pro-d are we that our class has offered, in the person of her youngest member, so gailant an example of devoted patriotism.

youngest member, so gailant an example of devoted patriotism.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved parents in this, their heur of deepest affiction at the loss of a only son our heartiet sympathy; and claim the privelege of shedding with them our tears over a hero sgrave.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded by our secretary to the family of the deceased, and that the same be duly published.

Resolved, That the members of this class duly attend the funeral of deceased.

the funeral of deceased.

CAPTAIN JAMES TERNOR, SIXTY-PIRST NEW YORE

CAPTAIN JAMES TERNOR, SIXTY-PIRST NEW YORE

The funeral of Captain James Joseph Trenor, Sixty-first regiment New York Volunteers, also took place from St. Thomas' church, in Broadway. Captain T. was a companion in arms of Lieut, Col. Massett, and received his death wound in the same engagement. He was the youngest son of Pr. John Trenor, of No. I East Washington square, corner of Fourth street, this city. Many members of the Seventh regiment, National Gard, strended the funeral in citizens' dress, and exhibited deep sorrow at the unbuspity fast of their old companion. The deceased was interred in the Second Street Cemetery.

decessed was interred in the Second Street Cemetery.

APTAIN THEODORE RUSSELL.

The funeral of Captain Theodore Russell to k place as two o'clock yesterday afternoon, from Christ church, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street. The decessed was killed on Sunday, June 1, at the battle of Fair Oaks. The remains were salfably interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

WILLIAM JOSEADDEN.

This young man met his death in the battle of Fair Oaks, where he served as a private. The funeral took place at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, from the old second regiment armory, corner of Seventh street and Hall place. The decessed was formerly a member of that regiment, and many of he old commanders in arms, besides the Young Men's Roman Catholic Assessation, attended the obsequies.

Police Intelligence.

Statema Arran - Isadore Felleman, a private wolch-man, was daugerously stabbed in the abdomen and four other places about the body, at two o'clock yesterday morning, in William street. In company with officer Donelly, of the Fourth ward, he was patrolling that dismorning, in William street. In company with officer Donelly, of the Fourth ward, he was patrolling that district, when finding a cellar door open, he went intended the larger bler salson No. 265 William street, kept by Edward Ulrick, for the purpose of procuring a tight to examine the cellar they had found open. In the salson were the landlord, Edward Ulrick, a German, and Thomas Lepkercher, Philip Dennig and another man who subsequently escaped. The two last named are also German, and claim to be merchants. Felleman states that on entering the salson he was set upon by these men, when one of the number stabled him. They were arrested and takes to the Tombe, when Justice Caborn committed them to jail to await the result of the injuries. Felleman was taken to the hospital, where he now lies in a precarious position. The prisoners' version of the salson as Felleman came up. They were standing in a group on the aldewalk, when Felleman raised his club and said, "Go away you d—d Bute'sman, or I'll knock your brains out. The prisoner, Bennig, replied—"Don't be so fant, you Gorman Jew," where supon Felleman butted athim in the breast with bis head, and commenced using his club as the same time. A general affre, took place, during which Felleman was stabbed. They plead entire ignorance as to who inflicted the injuries, but imagine it must have been the man who escaped. Coroner Namanan made have been the man who escaped. Coroner Namanan made inquiries at the hospital yesterday, and found Felleman leging in a very oritical position, although he seemed pecitive that his injuries are not of a listal pature.